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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/593,851	05/22/2007	Chaim M. Roifman	LYMF-P04-007	5624
28120	7590	04/23/2008	EXAMINER	
ROPES & GRAY LLP			VALENROD, YEVGENY	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/593,851	Applicant(s) ROIFMAN ET AL.
	Examiner YEVEGENY VALENROD	Art Unit 1621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 May 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 2-5,8 and 22-37 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,6,7 and 9-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 22 September 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/10/07, 11/02/06, 9/22/06
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Restriction is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 and 372.

Group election

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.499, applicant is required, in reply to this action, to elect a single invention to which the claims must be restricted.

- Group I, claim(s) 1-21, drawn to compounds of formula (I) and compositions comprising the same.
- Group II, claim(s) 30-37, drawn to a method of treatment using the compound of formula (I).

Claims 22-29 are use claims which are not a statutory class of invention under US patent Law practice. As such, claims 22-29 are not assigned to a group at this time.

The inventions listed as Groups I and II do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the unity of invention is broken by compound in example 7 of WO 01/79158, page 37. Since the compound

of formula (I) is known in the art the two above listed groups lack the same or corresponding special technical feature.

Election of species

This application contains claims directed to more than one species of the generic invention. These species are deemed to lack unity of invention because they are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

The species are as follows:

The numerous compounds encompassed the formula (I)

Applicant is required, in reply to this action, to elect a single species to which the claims shall be restricted if no generic claim is finally held to be allowable. The reply must also identify the claims readable on the elected species, including any claims subsequently added. An argument that a claim is allowable or that all claims are generic is considered non-responsive unless accompanied by an election.

Upon the allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which are written in dependent form or otherwise include all the limitations of an allowed generic claim as provided by 37 CFR 1.141. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which are readable upon the elected species. MPEP § 809.02(a).

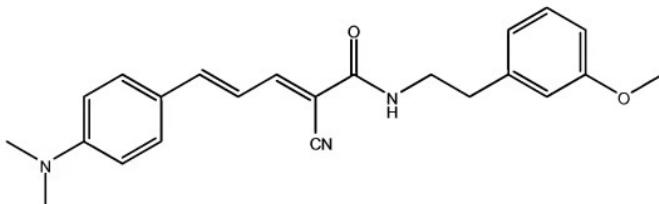
The following claim(s) are generic: 1-21.

The species listed above do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, the species lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the compound of formula (I) fails to meet the requirements of special technical feature because it has been disclosed in example 7 of WO 01/79158, page 37.

Telephone election

During a telephone conversation with David Halstead on 4/10/08 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group 1, claims 1-21. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 22-37 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Applicant has also elected (2E,4E)-2-cyano-5-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-N-(3-methoxyphenethyl)penta-2,4-dienamide (see structure below) for the election of species requirement. **Claims 1, 6, 7 and 9-21 read on the elected specie. Claims 2-5 and 8 are withdrawn as directed to non elected subject matter.**



(2E,4E)-2-cyano-5-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-N-(3-methoxyphenethyl)penta-2,4-dienamide

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Notice of potential rejoinder

The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and the product claims are subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise require all the limitations of the allowable product claim will be considered for rejoinder. All claims directed to a nonelected process invention must require all the limitations of an allowable product claim for that process invention to be rejoined.

In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103 and 112. Until all claims to the elected product are found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained. Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowable product claim will not be rejoined. See MPEP

§ 821.04(b). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution to require the limitations of the product claims. **Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder.** Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

Claim objections

Claim 21 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because multiple dependent claim 21 depends on another multiple dependant claim, claim 18. See MPEP § 608.01(n).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1, 6, 7 and 9-21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roifman et al. (WO 01/79158).

Scope of prior art

Roifman et al. teach compounds of formula (II) (page 3, lines 14-28). Roifman et al. also disclose that compounds of their invention, including those of formula (II), are inhibitors of abnormal cell proliferation (page 2, lines 16-18). In preferred embodiments R6 moiety is described as substituted or unsubstituted phenyl with methoxy as one of 10 preferred substituents on the phenyl ring (page 16, lines 16-19) and "X" is Oxygen (page 16, lines 21-22). Roifman et al also teach that one skilled in the art would be able to determine which of the compounds encompassed by their invention would have therapeutic utility and provide examples of how such experiment would be performed (page 27, lines 5-11).

Ascertaining the difference between prior art and instant claims at issue

Roifman et al. teach compounds of formula (II) in a generic structure that encompasses the instantly elected compound. However, Roifman et al fail to provide an example of an instantly elected compound.

Resolving the skill of one of ordinary skill in the art

One of ordinary skill in the art is capable of following written direction for determination of therapeutic activity and carrying out procedures for chemical modifications as described in a patent or peer review journal.

Obviousness

Roifman et al provide a generic structure of compounds that exhibit inhibitory activity for abnormal cell proliferation. Roifman et al also provide a method for determining which of the compounds included in Formula (II) have the desired pharmacological activity. One skilled in the art wishing to produce compounds that are inhibitors of abnormal cell proliferation would screen the compounds of formula (II) using the method provided by Roifman. Since Roifman's generic structure of formula (II) includes the instantly claimed compound, and preferred embodiments would guide one skilled in the art towards the functionalities found in the compound of the instant invention (such as the methoxy phenyl group) and a method is provided for testing and assessing the compounds pharmacological activity the instantly elected compound is deemed obvious over Roifman et al.

Conclusion

Claims 1-37 are pending.

Claims 1, 6, 7, 9-21 are rejected.

Claims 2-5, 8 and 22-37 are withdrawn.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yevgeny Valenrod whose telephone number is 571-272-9049. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am-5:00pm M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yvonne Eyler can be reached on 571-272-0871. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Yevgeny Valenrod/
Yevgeny Valenrod
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 1600

/YVONNE L. EYLER/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1621